HOW GALVIN AND HER POTATO A West Fifteenth Street Boarding House Roled for Three Days by a Breweny Irish Woman-The Lendinty and One of Her Boarders Politike Weight of Mary's Club.

Mrs. Frank F. Connolly keeps a boarding ouse at 130 West Fifteenth street. Some weeks ago she advertised for a cook, and among others who responded was a brawny Irish woman, Mary Galvin. Despite her powerful physique and ferocious expression, Mary appeared to be very meek, and she assured Mrs. Connolly that she was temperate and a hard worker. She was engaged. Everything went well until last Tuesday, when Mary went out and Bought a flask of whiskey. After drinking it she sat down on a table and began singing. Mrs. Connoily and the boarders were in the parior, waiting to be called to dinner, when the strains of Galvin's voice were waited in from the kitchen. The boarders looked sur-prised, and Mrs. Connoily went down stairs to see why dinner was not ready.

Mind your own business," the cook told her. "I'm runnin' the kitchen in this house, and I won't be interfered with." "How dare you -- " began Mrs. Connelly, when Galvin interrupted her with a blow in

the face with her flat.
"Get out er this kitchen!" she yelled, but Mrs. Connolly stood fast; whereupon the cook grabbed a potato masher and struck the land-lady over the head. Mrs. Connolly screamed for help, and several of the boarders ran down stairs. They were crowding into the kitchen when Galvin suddenly set upon them with the potato masher, and in two minutes she had driven them all up stairs again. Then she returned to her mistress, who was sitting in a dazed condition in a chair, and began belaboring her about the head and body with the potato masher. The landlady screamed, but no one had courage enough to face the infuriated cook, and she was left at Gaivin's mercy. When the latter finally let Mrs. Connolly go, she was in a sorry plight. Her head was cut in

five or six places, handfuls of her hair had been pulled out, her eyes were both blackened. her face was a mass of bruises. It was with difficulty that she managed to crawl out of the room and up the stairs to the parlor or, where she found the boarders assembled. One of the latter summoned a carriage and in it Mrs. Connolly was removed to the discovered that the wounds were of a decid-ly serious nature, and the patient was put to bed. She didn't leave the hospital until late

bed. She didn't leave the hospital until late Thursday afternoon. In the mean time Galvin, having reduced all the boarders to a proper state of subjection, had been running things to suit herself. She was continually drunk, and the boarders stole out in the morning and stole in again at night in as quiet a manner as possible, for fear of disturbing her. No one had thought of suggesting such a thing to the cook as a meal, and the boarders had been gettink their breakfasts and dinners outside since Mary and the potate masher, which she continually carried with her, assumed control. This was the condition of things in the house when Mrs. Connoily, having been discharged from the hospital, returned on Thursday, her head swathed in bandages and her eyes swollen. The first thing she did was to go down to the kitchen and order Galvin to leave the house at ones.

swathed in bandages and her eres swollen. The first thing she did was to go down to the kitchen and order Galvin to leave the house at ones.

"Leave!" yelled the cook. "me leave this nouse? Never! Get out yourself. I'm boss "this kitchen. Get out, I tell you?" and abbing the potato masher, which she kept at and for emergency, she began cudgeling Jirs. Connoily. The latter fought back, and, managing to wrench herself free, ran upstairs, where she found a group of boarders ready to sympathize with her. In the mean time Galvin, thoroughly aroused and very drunk, was walking up and down the kitchen, smashing hings with her rolling pin and emitting relia which would have done credit to an Indian. The boarders field to the top floor, and Mrs. Connoily locked herself in her room and barricaded the door with a bureau and a bed. Matters remained in this condition until about midnight, when the sounds that came from the kitchen were appalling. The cook could be heard breaking things right and left, and yelling like a maniae. Finally one of the bearders, a young woman named Stella E. Stavens, said that she couldn't stand the racket any longer, and that she was going down into the kitchen to remonstrate with the cook. The others tried to dissuade her from doing it, but she was determined, and down she went. As soon as the cook saw her sheshouted:

"Get back up stairs, pretty; get back, or I'll do you up the same way I did her!" And she waved the rolling pin in the air.

"No, I won't go back." replied Miss Stevens. "I want you to go te bed and keep quiet. You've frightened the life out of everybody. And you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Ashamed!" shrisked the woman. "Look out! I'm agoin to do you up." and she made a rush for Miss Stevens with the potate mash-ar. The young woman pushed the slub out of the infuriated cook's hand, and then started to run. Galvin was too quick for her, nowever. She grabed her by the hair, and picking up a piece of one of the numerous looking masses ash had broken, she slashed the girl sev

as to dress all of Mrs. Connolly's old wounds and several new ones.

Yesterday morning the cook was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Although soher, Galvin was not penitent. When Mrs. Connolly and Miss Stevens had told their stories Mary was asked what she had to say.

"I only did it in self-defence," she replied.
"That woman," pointing to Miss Stevens, bit me on the arm."

Miss Stevens blushed furiously, and said: "Oh, Judge, that is not so; in fact, it is impossible. You see, I have no-well, my teeth are false."

possible. Lou see, I have no—well, my teeth are false.

Beveral of the other boarders testified to Mary's conduct, and the Justice decided to hold her for trial.

A Sun reporter called at Mrs. Connoily's house last evening. The door was opened by a tall, muscular-looking man, who said that Mrs. Connoily who is young and pleasant looking, appeared at this moment, her head done up in bandages, she remarked that she would like to say something, but the tall man, whom Mrs. Connoily called "Doctor," refused to let her. Hoth of the tall man, whom Mrs. Connoily called "Doctor," refused to let her. Hoth of the tall man, whom Mrs. Connoils tall man, whom Mrs. Connoils call man's eyes were blackened, and he had a cut on his face. He declined to tell whether his wounds had been inflicted by the cook.

RIOTING AT SANTANDER.

Troops Fire on the Mabs and Disperse Them ... The Wreck to He Destroyed,

SANTANDER, March 23.-Violent demonstrations of the indignation of the citizens at what believe to have been criminal careleasness in causing the explosion of dynamite in sunken wreck of the steamer Cabo Machichaeo were renewed last night. In spite of the efforts of the iargely rereenforced body of gendarmes to prevent the gathering of crowds an immense mob assembled early in the evening and made a rush for the offices of the owners of the sunker steamer. The mob got together with such incredible quickness that the troops were taken completely by surprise, and the crowd had surrounded the offices of the owners and were pelting the building with stones almost before the police were aware of what was going on. While this mob was making its attack another crowd of equally large proportions went to the residence of the ('n'll Governor and began bembarding it with stones. The Governor made his appearance and commanded the mob to disperse, but he was answered with shouts and curses and finally, with a volley of stones, causing him to retreat indoors.

By this time the gendarmes had arrived upon both scenes in force. The crowds were ordered to disperse, but the answers were similar to that given to the Governor. The troops then fired upon the mohe and they quickly scattered in all directions. Several persons were struck by bulleta but it is not thought that any of them was seriously injured.

The official report of the dynamite explosion the offices of the owners of the sunken steam-

thought that any of them was seriously injured.

The official report of the dynamite explosion
gives the number killed as eighteen and the
figured seven of whom three may die.

The authorities, though convinced that there
is no more dynamite remaining in the hull of
the sunken vessel, have ordered the destruction of the wreck by means of petards. This
is done to salisfy the general demand that no
more lives be sudangered by attempting to
remove what may remain of the ship's cargo.

The victims of the explosion were buried
yesterday. Some of the badiss were mangied
beyond recognition.

Radeliffs College Incorporated. Bosron, March 28.—Gov. Greenhalge to-day signed the bill incornorating liadelific College.

He to Haid to Have Scenard Lones and Credit at New Srunswick by Manns of St. New BRUSSWICK, N. J., March 23 .- A man calling himself Peter Wenzel went to Deane. near here, recently, with a process for extracting aluminum from common every-dar Mid-dlesex clay by electricity. He expounded it to the foreman of Gabriel's paint shop, and finally got Samuel Gabriel interested. Then he was allowed to put in a complicated ap-paratus which was purchased on credit.

Wennel was a plausible talker. It is said that he inspired the hotel keeper at Deans with \$125 of confidence in him and persuaded a laboring man in his employ to trust him to the amount of \$340. He told Gabriel confidentially that he had quite a lot of money be hind him. One day he asked Gabriel for a loan of \$500 on the security of a check for \$7,000 on a New York bank. Gabriel took the check

on a New York bank. Gabriel took the check to New York city and found, it is alleged, that the bank upon which the check was drawn had no existence.

Wenzel aiso sought investors in New Brunswick. He called upon R. H. Becker and proposed to form a stock company to operate the aluminum scheme. Mr. Becker went to Deans to look over the works. He was accompanied by John Van Deusen. Sheriff Acken, and John Collier. The scheme looked possible at first siance, but the party came to the conclusion that the process was too costly and did not invest any money.

what the process was too costly and did not invest any money.

After this Wenzel called on Mr. Becker and said he had a daughter, a widow, named Mrs. Lanranser, who wened the Union Square Hotel in New York, and a race track at Lindea, and had money in the liank of England. She was going to build a hotel and a church at Deans and make other improvements. The next day Wenzel took his daughter to Mr. Becker's place and she corroborated his statements, except as to the matter of the Union Square Hotel. She explained it was the Grand Union Hotel that she owned. She said that unfortunately her husband had died suddenly leaving his affairs in a tangle, and she was temporarily financially emiarrassed. She had paid \$37,000 to lawyers. Then Wenzel produced his \$7,000 to lawyers. Then Wenzel produced his \$7,000 to lawyers, and tried to effect lens, Becker did not advance any money, but one of his friends is said to have done so.

It is said that local merchants have bills of It is said that local merchants have bills of from \$3,000 to \$4,000 against Wenzel.

STUDENT TAYLOR STILL IN JAIL

The Investigation of the Cornell Banque Tragedy Hinges on His Testimon;

ITHACA, March 23 .- At 4 o'clock this afternoon a civil case being conducted in court was interrupted by the appearance of the Grand Jury. Judge Forbes immediately stopped the proceedings and asked the foreman if the jury had any further business to transact. The then said that, after consulting with the Dis trict Attorney he had decided that it was best, in view of the recent developments in the case ment be taken until next Thursday.

"We are not retrogressing, gentlemen," he

ment be taken until next Thursday.

"We are not retrogressing, genilemen," he added. "but progressing, and to use Gen. Grant's expression, we will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

He then thanked the jury for their intelligent dealing with this and other matters brought before them, and they were then discharged until Thursday next.

After this a pleasing incident occurred. A court officer appeared in the court room with a handsome vase, filled with the most beautiful flowers obtainable at this season. With the flowers came a card on which was written: "Presented to the Presiding Judge of this court by one member of the Tompkins county bar, to represent the unanimous and entire expression of the Tompkins county bar of their appreciation of the flelity and rugged honor of the Judge before whom they are pleading."

ALUP. M. court adjourned until next Thursday. There is no further husiness except the chlorine matter, and Judge Forbes is determined that that shall be sifted to the bottom. He will come back solely for that purpose. Taylor is still in jail. No writ of habeas corpus has been obtained. It is understood that the whole investigation binges on Taylor's testimony. If he testifies there will be an indictment: If not, no indictment.

Taylor is confined in the cell called "Murderers' Cell." but it was cleaned up before he was put in it. It has a large lounging room, is well ventilated and well lighted. Judge Forbes said to-day that he hoped that a few days' confinement in jail would have the effect of breaking Taylor's silence. He also said that Taylor would have to remain in jail only thirty days, but if a that time the Grand Jury was still in session he could be recommitted if he still refused to answer. Those who know Taylor well say that he will never divulge the secret he possesses.

AS COL. INGERSOLL SEES 1T. He Talks to Illinote Republicans on Prote-

DANVILLE, Ill., March 23.-The Vermillor

Danville, Ill., March 23.—The Vermillon county Republican Convention held here to-day was addressed by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who said:

"I am a Republican because I am a protectionist. I want to see every factory sending amoke and fire out of its chimneys. I want to see his children well fed and on their way to school with plenty of books. The hard times are the result of the fear of the capitalist to invest his mener in manufacturing enterprises, and the hope of the nurchesing merchant that he may buy

the fear of the capitalist to invest his meney in manufacturing entarprises, and the hope of the purchasing merchant that he may buy cheaper when free trade prevails and money is stagnant and lies in the banks uninvested. I want to see Americans produce everything that America uses.

"It is said that a full stomach interferes with brain work. The people have not had too much to eat during the last year. They have had a splendid opportunity to think, and the result will be an unprecedented Republican victory this fail."

The Colonel also said that there was only air enough between the north pole and the Isthmus of Fanama to float one flag. He loved a growing country, and thought we should annex the Saniwich Islands.

In this matter," said Mr. Ingersoll. "President Cleveland has acted with duplicity unparalleled in the diplomatic history of the world. The idea of the President of 70,000,000 of people sending his accredited Minister. Willis, with an open letter of credentials to his great anigood friend President Dole, and at the same time giving him a secred letter to the adherents of the deposed Queen to knife President Dole, is unworthy even of a Chicago bunco steerer."

M'KANE'S COUNSEL REBUKED.

Justice O'Brira Says that Their Proceed ings Amount to Trifling with the Court. Lawyers Atchison, Griffin, and Campbell made another application yesterday to Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus to bring John Y. McKane down

habeas corpus to bring John Y. McKane down from Sing Sing prison. The application was dealed by Justice O'Brien in a memorandum, in which he rebuked the lawyers for making it. He said:

If the said:

If the effort of counsel is to make criminal proceedings redications and to bring a writted habeas corpus late centesuch he may access. Many applications, as many times densed, have been presented to Justices of the least presented to have been presented to Justices of the least presented to make the second time that it has been presented to me show the merita writing a brief memorandom of my views. This seemingly was of no utility, for the application is reaswed input defective papers which, unlike those formerly presented, do not state the grounds or reasons showing that any right of the prisoner has been invalid, or that any benefit under the writ can be excursed. What always is to be anned by bringing the prisoner to the city and baring him feluraed, or what question can be presented not already passed upon, is not made has been denied, the remedy, as counsel well knows, is by an appeal.

It is trilling with the court and Judges, and will by an appeal.

It is trilling with the nourt and Judges, and will
make a factor of proceedings on baless curpus, if soussi cannot be prevented from making repeated applications to the same Judge.

tions to the same sorge.

The counsel who made the application for the writ seemed to be creatfallen when it was desied. One of their representatives said before making it that, even if it was denied, it would be renewed, if not before one of the justices of the Supreme Court, then before a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the said that all the defects that were suggested by the memorandums of the Justices who had passed uson the motion would be remedied, and the pelition for the writ would be again presented to Judge after Judge until twas granted, which, it was declared, would be the final outcome of all these applications.

GOING BACK TO ST. LOUIS,

The Ray, Dr. W. W. Boyd Announces His The Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd of the Peddie Me morial Church at Newark has sent his resignation to the congregation and announced his intention of resuming charge of the Second Baptist Church at St. Louis of which he wa Sapilet Church at St. Louis of which he was pastor for ten years previous to going to Newark. It is understood that he will receive \$4,000 a year more salary in St. Louis than in Newark. He will certainly have a larger field of work and more latitude to carry out his projects of making what he calls an institutional shurch. It is proposed to have reading rooms a symmasium, and game rooms attached to the old church down town in St. Louis, and to build a new church in a residence portion of the city. He will have charge of both churches, and will be aided by several assistants.

A MAN WITH AN ALUMINUM SCHEME. FACE TO FACE ON A BRIDGE.

EFFORTS TO STREET TROLLEY WIRES OFER MENTORN CREEK.

B puty Mherific Gather from Two Counties— The Battrond Men Win in a Shirminh, but a Battle Was Expected at Midnight. The Brooklyh City Bailroad Company at midnight on Teursday night routed Rings and Queens county deputy sheriffs and Supervisors almost without a battle and put up iron posts and stretched trolley wires on the Grand street drawbridge in Williamsburgh.

The company set about on Thursday morning to erect posts on the bridge, but the bridgeteeper objected, and sent for Supervisor Theodore Koehler, a member of the Queens county Bridge Committee. Koehler called upon Sheriff James Norton of Long Island City to protect the Queens county end of the structure, and the Sheriff gathered together his consta-

bies and went there. Supervisor William Everitt of Jamaica. "L. L. and D. L. Van Nostrand of Flushing also went to the bridge. There they were met by Super-visors Juenget, Williams, and Wright of the Kings county Bridge Committee, who also opposed the erection of posts and wires.

The company apparently gave up the attempt and threatened to appeal to the courts asserting that its purchase gave it the right to cross the bridge. Late in the afternoon the three Kings county Supervisors learned that the railroad company intended making another attempt to put up posts and wires that night. They communicated with the Queens county Supervisors. Supervisor Wright made application to Sheriff Buttling of Kings county for assistance, and a posse of deputy sheriffs was sent to the bridge. The Queens county Supervisors made the same appeal to Sheriff Norton, and he had deputies at the Maspeth end of the bridge.

There was no sign of the company beginning work until about midnight. Supervisors Wright and Williams, who had gone along with the deputies, were about to leave for home when ther saw three wagons filled with about forty employees of the company come up the Grand street road. The wagons stopped at the Williamsburgh end of the bridge, and just as the occupants were about to jump out Supervisor Williams warned them that the first man wao left the wagons would be arrested. "Who are you?" asked the foreman of the

them that the first man wno left the wagons would be arrested.

"Who are you?" asked the foreman of the gang.

"I am Supervisor Williams and I command you in the name of Kings county not to attempt to work on that bri'gs. These men are deputy sheriffs here and will see that the law is not violated," said the Supervisor.

"I don't recognize any authority, not even those deputy sheriffs," retorted the foreman.

James McGroarty, a son of District Engineer McGroarty of Brooklyn, was the first to jump to the ground. He was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Richard Thiel. Nearly all the other men jumped from the wagons and surrounded Thiel and his prisoner. There was considerable wrangling, but nobody was roughly handled.

Supervisor Wright called on the other deputies to seize the railroad men, but they, it would appear, appulled by the number and the fierce looks of the railroad men, had been disappearing, one by one, and the few that remained made no attempt to seize anybody. Thiel, however, held his prisoner. In the mean time the deputies on the Queens county side of the bridge had also gone away, and the company's men were practically in possession of the structura. Supervisors Wright and Williams continued to proteat, but they were jested at. Shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning the railroad men started to raise a troiley pole. Wright and Williams were standing on the small end of the pole and warned the men not to begin work.

The men simply laughed at them and began to raise one end of the pole. The Supervisors were thrown off. Williams, who is short, was thrown on his face. Wright fiell on him and sprained an ankle. Then the Supervisors retreated. Williams assisted Wright to the Stags afreet police station, and alterward Wright went home. McGroarty was also taken to the attation house and held on a charge of the deputies on the Queens county side. When he saw the milroad mustering their forces he hustled off to Flushing in search of reenforcements. During his absence the employees of the railroad drove four truck

heavily loaded, on the Queens county end of the bridge.

Constable George Hock of Fast Williamsburg appeared on the scene, it is said, with the in-tention of assisting the railroad men. He ar-rested two deputies. John H. Coughlan and Joseph Droll, who were taken to Newtown, where they were accused of crueity to the horses attached to the trucks. On his return to the bridge Capt. Allen arrested James Ben-nett, foreman of the workmen, on a charge of interfering with officers in discharge of their duty.

George F. Elliott counsel to the Kings county Board of Supervisors, will institute proceed-ings against the railroad company on behalf of the county.

ings against the railroad company on behalt of the county.

It is said that the Bridge Committee were willing to permit the company to put up poles and wires if it would furnish electric light on the bridge and allow the bridge to be operated by its electricity, which it is said the company declined to do.

At a late hour last night it was said that an attempt would be made to complete the running of wires across the bridge. Capt. Allen was at the bridge with a squad offorty Queens county deputy sheriffs to keep order, and on the other side of the bridge were eight Kings county deputy sheriffs to keep order on their side. Trouble was anticipated before morning, especially as there is a faction in Newtown which favors the railroad.

THE NEW YORK SAILS FROM RIO.

Commodore Eirkland Ordered to the South Atlantic Station. WASHINGTON, March 23.-The Navy Department has a cable message from Rio, dated to-day, saying that the cruiser New York had left Rio for St. Lucia, West Indies. It is thought by officials that the mersage was delayed, and that the quesci has already been several days at sea. Unless new complications arise on the Mosquito coast, it is likely that Admiral Benham may be instructed by cable to leave the San Francisco at St. Lucia, and come home on the New York, in order to retire on April 10 on United States soil. Capt. John C. Watson, who commands the San Frencisco, is an officer of marked ability, who is thought competent to meet all the requirements of the present state of affairs at Bluefields. Mall for the San Franof afairs at Bluefields. Mail for the San Francisson may be sent by the steamer Para, leaving New York for Colon on March 3th.

The formal orders to Commodors Kirkland to command the bouth Atlantic squadron were issued to-day. He will sail from New York on the 28th by steamship New York for Southampton, and there take the first steamer for Montevideo, where he will hotal his flar on the Newark. Lieuts John A. Nichols and Yorke Noel accompany the Commodors as flag officers. They expect to reach the destination about May 1.

BITTEN BY A \$300 MASTIFF.

Sentence of Beath Against the Bog After ward Procured at a Police Court, Louis Steck, aged 19 years, of 132 George street. Williamsburgh, was severely bitten in the calf of the right leg yesterday morning by a mastiff. He is employed in Heary Corral's leather shop, at Flord street and Tompkins avenue. Corral owns several dogs, among them the mastiff, which he valued at \$500.
Stack was going through the yard to the factors when the mastiff sprang at him and fastened its teeth in his left arm. He fought off the bruts, but it jumped at him again and bit him in the leg. Somebody then called off the dog. Steek went to a drug store, where his wounds were cauterized, and he has got an order to kill the dog at the Lee Avenue Poice Court.

Newport Summer Residents Will Be Pleased NEWPORT, March 23.-The Committee on Streets and Highways voted to-night to recommend to the City Council that they order up the street-car rails on Levin street and Bath road, which will obliterate the crosstown line. Summer residents have fought this line cince it was established, declaring that it frightened their hornes and rendered Bath road, the only way to the beach, a dangerous thoroughfare. The rails cross Beligues avanue, the famous drive. The company disregarded the city ordinaness and falled to use the cross-town line for thirty days, hence the recommendation.

Baring-Gould's recent novel. "In the Bear of the Sea." Is a powerful and fearless piece of work. It holds the reader by its verse and "go."—ade.

MARCH APRIL Are the Months MAY In Which to Purify Your Blood

And the Medicine to do It is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

THE IMPORTANCE of taking a good Spring Medicine cannot be overestimated. From various causes the blood becomes impure during the Winter, and therefore this is the season for general physical renovation.

That Tired Feeling

Is caused by low state of the blood, and is almost impossible to overcome, unless Nature has the aid of a reliable tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Possessing just the elements of purity and strength which the impure blood and the weakened system so earnestly crave, Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood the quantity and quality of perfect health, rests the tired brain, creates

A Good Appetite,

Strengthens the nerves, and gives tone and health to the entire system. Read the Testimonials Published Daily in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from Reliable People, and Prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

THE COMING OF THE SPRING.

Green was the color of St. Patrick's day, for reasons natural as well as historic and political. For the first time in many years, the opening of the third week of March found New Yorkers half inclined to drop their skepticism outhing the signs of an early spring, and the days since have helped to weaken the most ardened skeptic. If any one has found wood blossoms yet, it must be one of those lucky naturalists who tell stories of hepaticas before mid-March, and spring beauties even in the great parks and suburban woods are broad areas clad in the russet of last year's fallen leaves, but any observer with an eye for things beneath the surface can see in imagination the teeming life of pale greenery snugly

hidden below. Doubtiess the lifeless russet carpet stores the sunshine that falls unbroken through leafless trees, and thus keeps the tender hidden green warm and growing when the celd of night comes on.

Along the edges of tiny brooks and ponds,

ter long. The young violet leaves, shaped like a mouse's ear, with curious whirls and intricate curves, are broadening day by day, but their buds are yet far down in some undiscovered depth of the roots. Last year's fern leaves are making a brave show with their rags, just as it they did not know that the brainy close-packed little new froads were half hidden in the moss about the roots, and looking like the young of wasps as they peop out from the comu. The other plants that have had a real or make-believe life through the winter begin to pale teside the glories of the fresher life that comes with the first warm days of March. The pigeonberry which punctuated its winter wanderings with scarlet berries like little drops of blood looks duil beside the splendor of freshened moss, and its fruit has lost its brillianer. The ground laurels are almost funereal in their dark greeners. The unshed withered leaves of the beech tree, which looked warm and sunny all winter, seem suddenly to have paled into something ghastir, but the silver frunks of the beech, with its dark ap otches that suggest the axydizing trick of the silversmiths has beautiful sever.

The forest tops show as yet no signs of that universal faint blush proclaiming the advent of the mounting sap as it carries new life to the utmost twig. The maples, however, have been affame for days, and the young sassafras shoots, last year's growth, will soon take on a hrighler green than their present sickly yellowish hue as evidence of new life beneath the bark. The ripening hazel catkins, tremulously pendant and tenderly green, send forth a cloud of pollen whenever the shrub is shaken. The spendant and tenderly green, send forth a cloud of pollen whenever the shrub is shaken. The spendant and tenderly green, send forth a cloud of pollen whenever the shrub is shaken. The spendant and the swenty had have remarked in the other spley denizens of the forest are taking on piquancy while nature is preparing in her secret recesses to distil the nectars and odors for blossoms yet unborn. Watercrass too, is making its new crop growth, and industrious nomadic intricate curves are broadening day by day. but their buds are yet far down in some

neath their tough membranes that keep out the cold.
There is a cry of long unbeard birds in hedge and tree, and the frogs have been chanting for a week or more. Caged birds are showing their pitiful recurrent hunger for the liberty they have never known, while men bred in regions where spring is not an occasional accident of a freaky year, but an annual matter of course, anguinely believe in the permanence of what they have been enjoying, and wonder at the cynicism of the real New Yorker.

The Old Men Made the Bules, From the St. Paul Pimere Press.

BLAGE Riven Falls. Wis. March 18.—An amusing report comes from near Cataract, a few miles from this city, regarding two young man who serfousir quarrelled over a wrestling match and decided to settle it according to Marquis of Queensberry rules, and arranged to meet the aext day.

Meantime the fathers of the boys heard of it and were on hand just as the boys were stripped for the fray. The boys were anxious to get into their ciothes at once, but their fathers told them to settle it then and there, but desired to take a part in it themselves, and each of them pulled from under his coat a good rawhide whip. These were given to the boys and they were teld to use them instead of their fiets. The boys were there for blood, and at it they went and it is asie to say that the two boys never had such a larupping in their fives. But one round was sundelent and nothing would induce either to again face the cruel whips. They were both very meek and had a great deal of respect for each other, while the apsectators thought it was the greatest circus they ever saw.

THE CREMATING OF GARBAGE.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your issue of the 15th inst. it was stated that Comptroller Fitch had made public a report of an investigation by Bartow A. Ulrich of Chicago into the administration of foreign municipalities, included in which is that of the final distribution of garbage. Mr. Ulrich describes two of the "patent destructors" that he saw in operation, which it may be assumed he selects as following the best method. The question of burning garbage is of such

importance I beg to trespass upon your space sufficiently to say that had Mr. Uirich been in Chicago on the 3d inst. he could have witnessed a public demonstration, attended by many leading citizens of that city, of the burning of

Chicago on the 3d inst. he could have witnessed a public demonstration, attended by many leading cilizens of that city, of the burning of garbage, with results that make the European dastructura" seem toys by comparison.

The method employed is the discovery of James C. Anderson, a well-known investor, The material burned was composed of about twenty per cent. garbage, mixed with eighty per cent. house sahes, delivered by the garbage wagons of the city as they gathered it on their daily rounds. The system consists in its main features of a long brick tunnel way, through which cars loaded gith the garbage or other material to be burfled pass. It contains when full ten standard size flat cars. At its centre, fires fed by cruite petreleum forced by compressed air are constantly burning. When the train is not in motion the openings in the ead of the tunnel are closed with iron doors; the platforms of the cars are made fireproof; cold air from beneath is excluded by sand seals extending along the side walls of the tunnel and between the ends of the cars, practically separating the passageway through the tunnel into an unper and a lower chamber, the body of the car moving through the lower and the load upon the car through the lower thamber, near the centre of the tunnel the fire is playing.

The garbage when brought in from the street, is leaded on these cars, each centaining about twenty-tour cubic ands or the cars first enter the tunnel the heat is sufficient to commence in a very few minutes evaporation of the moisture, and as the heat increases with the progress of the cars their contents, before reaching the fire, are so dry that they will burst into flames at their first contents, before reaching the fire, are so dry that they will burst into flames at their first contents, before reaching the fire from free passage through the mass, being airrost a non-conductor; in consequence the combination are drawn into the fire and consumed.

All persons familiar with the subject know the difficulty of burning garbage m

J. C. CUSHMAN. "New York's Most Useful Library." To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every one acquainted with the situation doubtless is prepared to endorse the assertion contained in the title of an editorial in your issue of Monday, that the Free Circulating Library is New York's most useful library." But its usefuiness would be doubled speedily were it more generally known what a wide range of good books is there accessible, free of charge, day and evening, including part of Sunday. It took me a year, after first coming to New York, to learn that such a library existed, and since I have undertaken, on my own account, to bring it to the notice of others who are likely to profit by it. I meet with more persons who never heard of the library than persons who know of it. Not only should an advertisement of the Free Circulating Library be kentine every newspaper in town, but waiting rooms and other public places of resort should be permanently placarded with directions for linding the various branches. I don't believe that there is in all New York another case so pronounced of light being hid under a bushel. When the character and the value of this litrary are more widely known I don't believe that there will be any lack of money forthcoming to meet its expenses.

JOHN D. ORE. usefulness would be doubled speedily were it

POLAND WATER was the FIRST and ONLY ineva MOLVENT and remedy for removing CALCULI from the RIBNEYO and DLAD-DER. CALCULA from has

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- NATURAL MEDICINE WATER.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Why Greater Fay Thouse He Greated Headers of the few bills proposing an increase in the start of pulle officials which has not increase in the start of pulle officials which has not increase in the start of pulle officials which has not increase in the start of pulle officials which has not increase in the start of pulle officials which has not increase in the start of pulle officials which has not increase in the start of pulle officials which has not increase in the start of pulle officials which has not increase in the start of the city increase. At this uncture a member of the Chamber of the city increase in the start of the city increase. At the start of the city increase in the start of the city increase in the start of the city increase. At the start of the city increase, has not had any commensurate increase of expense.

That is why the cropsentaities of the city of the crease of wards of the city increase. The is why the cropsentaities of the city increase in crease. The city increase is the city increase in the control of the crease in the control of the crease in the city increase in the control of the crease in the crease in the control of the crease in the create in the crease in the create in the create in the create in the create in

ment.

If one would credit some of the reckless statements of excited reformers, it would be easy to believe that extravagant administration was the rule in a majority of the city departments, but the fact is that though their duties are constantly being multiplied by the growth of the city and the increase of lusiness, the excesses of collection and of administration become in nearly all departments, relatively less every year.

MISS POLLARD'S SUIT. Col. Breckinridge May Take the Witness Stand on Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-This being Good Friday the courts of the district were not in session, and the trial of the Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise case was therefore not proceeded with. The case will be continued on Monday, and it is possible that Col. Breckinridge will take the stand in his own defence on that day. He will be cross-examined by Judge Wilson, the chief attorney for the Judge Wilson, the chief attorner for the plaintiff, who is the most skilful and releatiess cross-examiner in the District of Columbia. It is the general opinion here that the main points of Col. Breckinridge's defence were set forth in the statement of his counsel, Mr. Shelby, on Wednesday, and that the defendant's own statement, which will be in the nature of a plea to the jury, is depended upon to win him the favor of the court.

To-morrow morning Judge Bradley will give a hearing to the attorneys on both sides of the case, who will argue before him the question of admitting certain depositions and parts of depositions that have been objected to in the court during the progress of the case. The majority of these depositions are on the side of the defence, and are objected to chiefly because they relate to maters of hearesy and to points which the plaintiff's counsel say are not at ill material, but which they think serve to complicate the question at issue by bringing in outside matters. The lawyers concede that the question of the admission of these depositions is an important one, and they are preparing for an extended legal argument to-morrow.

KING LEOPOLD BACK AT BRUSSBLS. Recreasest Refuses to Withdraw or Post. Post His Resignation.

BRUSSELS, March 23. - King Leopold returned to Brussels this morning, and immediately amoned Premier Beernaert to the palace The King had a long conference with the Preattuation generally, and besought him to with-draw his resignation or, at least, to remain in office until after the elections. M. Becrmari firmly refused to do either, declaring that the resignation of himself and his associates in the Ministry was final. He advised the King to summon M. de Burlet, formerly Minister of the Interior and of Instruction, to form a new Ministry. Dr. Wekerle insisted that the motion pre-

HONORS TO LOUIS KOSSUTH,

THE BUNGARIAN DIET FOTER TO "AC.

CORD A SUITABLE TRIBUIL."

Confitots Between the Potter and the Crawde

in Budapent Continue-300 Students Mos a Police Station-All Public Balldings to He Braped and the Mouratog Ping Hoteled,

BUDAPEST, March 23.-An immense crowd

assembled in front of the Parliament House this afternoon, awaiting the issue of the debate

in the Diet on the question of paying honors to the memory of Louis Kossuth. The police

were present in large numbers, but they were powerless to preserve order. Frequent con-flicts occurred between the police and portions of the crowd, with the result that there were

many broken heads and bruised bodies and a large number of arrests. Among those taken

into custody were two well-known journalists

of the building a scene scarcely less stormy was being enacted within. According to the

announcement mid- seite day by Dr. We-kerle, the President of the Hungalin Coun-

ell. M. Banffy, the President of the Chamter of Deputies, presented a motion that the Cham-

ber accord a sultable tribute to the memory of

Kossuth, M. Just, the leader of the Inde-

pendence party, immediately sprang to his feet with the declaration that the independents

regarded the proposal set forth in the motion

as insufficient. He demanded the withdrawal

of the motion and the passage by the Diet of

an act recording the services of Kossuth to Hungary, providing for the defrayal of the

expenses of that patriot's burial, and embody-

ing a vote of thanks to Italy for having given

M. Apponyi, the leader of the National party, supported the domands of M. Just in so far as they related to the payment of Kosauth's hurial expenses and voting the thanks of

Hungary to Italy for its reception and treat-ment of Kosauth, but he did not believe the

Chamber should commit itself to endorsement

of his acts as having been of eminent service

While the tumult was at its height in front

Dr. Wekerle insisted that the motion presented by the President should be passed without amendment.

He sail that parties could differ in opinion as to the proper manner in which to honor the memory of the dead hero and still be unanimous in their feelings of veneration for him and in their conviction that his was the great spirit which had directed a grand epoch. He had fulfilled his mission by contributing reforms to Hungsry after a sorrowful period of war. Kossuth undoubtedly became an opponent of the new legislation, but his death had extinguished all the fires of resentment and there was nothing now to prevent all parties from acknowledging his merits as a patriot and expressing their imperishable gratitude for his services.

The proposals of MM. Just and Apponyl were rejected and the motion of the President was adopted by a large majority.

During the sitting of the Chamber the crowd outside maintained a constant uproar. Hundreds of students chanted patriotic songs and thousands of others howled, shouted, and ground merely, as it appeared, for the sake of seeing how much noise they could make. Shortly before the adoption of the President motion in the Chamber, a large levity of students, singing and chearing, marched to the National Theatre and threatened to sake the building unless the mourning flags, which had been lowered, were again hotsted and allowed to remain so until the period of mourning expires.

At this juncture a member of the Chamber had a supported the same parties.

To Prevent Cholera

Paris, March 23.-At the meeting of the Inernational Sanitary Conference to-day all of the resolutions of the various commissions, in-cluding the preventive measures against shol-era and other contagious diseases to be adopted at Oriental ports, were approved. The confer-ence also approved the plan of surv-illance of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf to insure the healthful transportation of Mecca pilgrims.

Not the London and River Plate Bank, The cable despatch sent out from London on Thursday announcing the failure of the London and River Plate Bank was erroneous. It was the English Tiank of the River Plate that fatied, and not the London and River Plate, which is one of the soundest of English banking institutions.

. Franz dusci's Visit to Withrim II. VIENNA, March 23. - Emperor Franz Josef will leave Vienna for the south on the evening of March 27 and will join the German Emperor in Abbaria on the following day. He will star there about four days.

Waste

is overcome by giving the body proper and sufficient nourishment. When waste is active and you are losing flesh and strength, take

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. It will overcome the waste by giving ample nourishment. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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